الكلمة الإنجليزية	معناها
Islamic Jurisprudence	الفقه الإسلامي
Knowledge	معرفة
Islamic laws	تعاليم الإسلامي
Permissible	مسموح به/ جائز / مباح/ حلال
Forbidden	حرام
Obligatory	واجب/فرض
Disliked	مكروه
Recommended	مستحب
Unfavorable	معارض/ سلبي/ غير سار
Correct	جائز / صحيح
Incorrect	غير جائز
derived from	مستمد من
prophetic Traditions	السنة النبوية
Verdicts	أحكام/ اراء
Judgment	إصدار حكم/ حكم إلهي/ قضاء/ رأي
Scholars	تلامذة/ طلاب/ علماء
Unanimously	متفقا عليه بالإجماع
agreed upon	لائم/ متفق عليه/ تطابق
Ruling	تعليم
Worship	فضيلة/ سيادة/ مقام رفيع/ عبادة/ ديانة/ يعبد/ يبجل
spiritual purification	طهارة روحية
Transactions	تعاملات/ إجراءات/ معاملات تجارية
Trade	تجارة
Partnership	شراكة
Rent	إيجار
Land	مزارعة
Divorce	الطلاق
Appeared	ظهر/ وجد
Situations	مواقع/ تعقدات في الموقف
Arose	انتشر/ ظهر
Lifetime	العمر: حياة المرء أو مداها
Generation	جيل/ ذرية/ نشوء
Mujtahids	مجتهدون

At the end of ...	في نهاية ...
The Islamic sciences	العلوم الإسلامية
Prophet	نبي
Occur	تحدث
In this case	في هذه الحالة

jurisprudential schools	المدارس الفقهية
Jurists	فقهاء
took form	تشكلت
spread out	انتشرت
the arms	الذراعين
Regarding	فيما يتصل بـ
Divorce	طلاق
Inheritance	الميراث
Others	السابقين
not permissible = forbidden	محرم
Loan	القرض
Life	عمر /حيوية/ سيرة/ حياة/ رزق/ شخص
Business	عمل/ شأن/ حق/ مهنة/ تجارة/ مسألة/ قضية/ مشروع
Pilgrimage	الحج
Companions	صحابة
the ever – glorious Quran	القرآن الكريم
Player	صلاة
Pilgrimage	الحج
Trade	تجارة
partner ship	شراكة
Rent	إيجار
Land	مزارعة
Marriage	زواج
Rules	أحكام
Found in	موجودة في
From him	منه
The religion	الدين
After	بعد
Death	وفاة
Fasting	الصوم
Crossing	تشبيك
Include	تشمل/ تتضمن
A-H	بعد الهجرة
Second	الثانية
Century	قرن

After his death, some situations arose in one's prayer, fast, life, business, partnership or pilgrimage....etc that did not occur during the prophet's lifetime.
They needed to know what the religious ruling was. In this case they would refer to some of the companions to take the ruling from them. Some different verdicts were passed by different companions and the generation that came after them called the tabiin. There were many mujtahids and many differences in verdicts, but there were no jurisprudential schools like there are today.

ظهرت بعض الاختلافات فيما يتعلق بعبادات المرء ومعاملاته بعد وفاة النبى صلى الله عليه وسلم لم تكن موجودة فى عهده مثل الصلاة ، الصوم ، الأعمال التجارية ، الشراكة ، الحج ... إلخ . كان المسلمون فى حاجة ماسة لمعرفة تلك التعاليم الدينية فلجئوا إلى الصحابة لأخذها عنهم ، فانتقلت الأحكام المختلفة من الصحابة الى جيل آخر أطلق عليهم التابعين ، فظهر العديد من المجتهدين مما أدى الى ظهور الاختلافات الفقهية او الاختلاف فى العديد من الأحكام ، ولكن لم يكن هناك مدارس فقهية كما هو موجود الآن.

At the end of the first century A.H. different jurists appeared and the Islamic sciences took form. Examples of these jurists are: Said bin al- Mussayab , al-Hassan al-Basri and Sufyan al-Thawri.

في نهاية القرن الأول تشكلت العلوم الإسلامية نتيجة لظهور مختلف الفقهاء ، على سبيل المثال: سعيد بن المسيب, الحسن البصري, سفيان الثوري.

Islamic jurisprudence

Islamic jurisprudence is the knowledge of Islamic laws , what is permissible and what is forbidden ,what is obligatory, what is disliked (not recommended, unfavorable) and what is recommended (favorable), and what is correct and what is incorrect.

الفقه الإسلامي

الفقه الإسلامي : هو معرفة أحكام الإسلام ، الحلال منها والحرام , الفرض, المكروه , المستحب , الجائز وغير الجائز.

These Islamic laws are derived from the Ever-Glorious Qur'an, prophetic traditions, Qiyas {verdicts and judgments by Islamic religious scholars} and Ijmaa {Judgments unanimously agreed upon by Islamic religious rulings scholars}.

هذه الأحكام الإسلامية مستمدة من القرآن الكريم, والسنة النبوية, والقياس {والذي هو عبارة عن أحكام وقواعد استنبطها علماء الدين الإسلامي} , والإجماع {وهو عبارة عن أحكام اتفق عليها أغلب علماء الدين الإسلامي}

The Muslims in the time of the prophet would take their religious rulings from him. They would take the rulings that had to do with worship, like prayer, pilgrimage, fasting and spiritual purification, or the rulings that had to do with transactions like trade, partnership, rent, land, marriage and divorce and other rules that are found in the religion from him.

وفي عهد النبي استقى المسلمون من هدي النبي تعاليمهم الدينية المتعلقة بالعبادة كالصلاة, والحج, والصيام, وتزكية النفس, والمتعلقة بالمعاملات كالتجارة, الشراكة, الإيجار, المزارعة, الزواج, الطلاق وغيرها من الأحكام المذكورة في الدين.

Questions:

A-text Related Questions:
أسئلة متعلقة بالنص:

1-What is meant by Islamic jurisprudence?

Islamic jurisprudence is the knowledge of Islamic laws , what is permissibleand what is forbidden ,what is obligatory, what is disliked (not recommended, unfavorable) and what is recommended (favorable), and what is correct and what is incorrect.

2-What are the sources of Islamic laws ?

The sourses of Islamic laws are :

The Ever-Glorious Qur'an,

prophetic Traditions ,

Qiyas {verdicts and judgments by Islamic religious scholars}, Ijmaa {Judjments unanimously agreed upon by Islamic religious scholars}.

3-what are the rulings that muslims take form the prophet ?

They take the rulings that had to do with worship, like prayer, pilgrimage, fasting and spiritual purification, or the rulings that had to do with transactions like trade, partnership, rent, land, marriage and divorce and other rules that are found in the religion from him .

Islamic jurisprudence started to spread out in the second century A.H. Islamic jurisprudential school also started to from because many jurists appeared and they made many religious verdicts which differed from the verdicts of others. Some of the differences include leaving the arms down in prayer or crossing them or in some of the rulings regarding wudu' , fasting , divorce , inheritance, etc.

في القرن الثاني الهجري بدأ الفقه الإسلامي في الانتشار علي نطاق واسع , كما بدأت تتشكل مدارس الفقه الإسلامي كنتيجة لظهور العديد من الفقهاء وإستنباطهم لأحكام دينية تختلف عن أحكام فقهاء آخرين .تتناول بعض هذه الاختلافات: إسدال اليدين أو وضعهما في الصلاة, وأمور أخري متعلقة بالوضوء, الصيام, الطلاق, الميراث... إلخ

The jurisprudential schools of Islam that are taught and have scholars and students all over the world are :

1-The Hanafi school
2-The Maliki school
3-The Shafii school
4-The Hanbali school

المذاهب الفقهية في الإسلام التي يتم تدريسها ولها علماؤها وطلابها في جميع أنحاء العالم هي:

1) المذهب الحنفي

2) المذهب المالكي

3) المذهب الشافعي

4) المذهب الحنبلي

Each of these jurisprudential schools will be described later on .

وسيأتي تفصيل كلّ من هذه المذاهب فيما بعد...

C-Language sl ls and structures:

تر ب ومهارات لغوية:

1-Re-arrange t e following to form correct statements:

أعد ترتيب الجمل:

1-the Quran anc rophetic traditions_ are derived_ these Islamic laws_ from

These Islamic ws are derived from the Quran and prophetic trad ions.

2-The Islamic s nces_ different jurists_ at the end of the first century A.H._ t k from.

At the end of e first century A.h. different jurists appeared and t e Islamic sciences took form.

2-vocabulary:

مفردات:

(a)Give the opp site of the following terms from the text and use them in sen nces:-

هات مضاد المصطلحات الآتية من النص ، و ها في جملة مفيدة:-

(Permissible_ fa rable_ correct_ similarities_ unfavorable_ recommends.)

4-what are the jurisprudential schools of Islam that are taughtand have scholars all over the world ?

The jurisprudential schools of Islam that are taught and have scholars and students all over the world are :

1-The Hanafi school

2-The Maliki school

3-The Shafii school

4-The Hanbali school

B- Indicate whether the following statements are true or false, correct the false ones:

بين صحة العبارة أو خطأها وصحح الخطأ

1-Islamic jurisprudence is the knowledge of hadith. (x)

Islamic jurisprudence is the knowledge of Islamic laws

2-Islamic laws are derived from pilgrimage. (x)

Islamic laws are derived from the ever-glorious Qur'an, prophetic Traditions ,qiyas {verdicts and judgments by Islamic religious scholars} and Ijmaa {Judjment unanimously agreed upon by Islamic religious religious scholars}

3-At the end of the first century A.h. different jurists appeared and the Islamic sciences took form.( )

Islam * islamic

Islamic jurisprudence is the knowledge f Islamic laws.

Permission * permissib

Grape juice is permissible, but wine is f bidden.

Recommend * recommend ble

Using miswak is recommendable in islam

Prophet * prophetic

Muslims should follow the prophetic tra tions.

Religion * relious

Relious laws are derived from the holly uran.

Spirit * spiritual

Spiritual purification makes us feel hap ness.

Knowledge * knowledea le

Differ * different

At the end of the first century A.H fferent jurists appeared.

Permissible X forbidden or unpermissibe

-smoking is forbidden in islam.

Favorable X unfavorable

-drinking when you are standing is forbidden.

Correct X incorrect or wrong

-This answer is incorrect.

Similarities X dissimilarities or difference

-there are many differences between these two pictures.

Unfavorable X unfavorable

-it is favorable to sleep early.

Recommend X notrecommend or disapprove

-Islam disapprove violence.

(b)Give the adjectives of the following terms the text and use them in sentences:-

هات الصفات من المصطلحات الآتية من النص ، واستخدمهم في جمل:-

(Islam_ permission_ forbid_ recommend_ prophet_ religion_ spirit_ knowledge_ differ_ jurisprudence_ right_ strength)

1-The Muslims in the time of the prophet would take their religious rulings from him. They would take the rulings that had to do with worship, like prayer, pilgrimage, fasting and spiritual purification, or the rulings that had to do with transactions like trade, partnership, rent, land, marriage and divorce and other rules that are found in the religion from him.

2-Islamic jurisprudence started to spread out in the second century A.H. Islamic jurisprudential school also started to from because many jurists appeared and they made many religious verdiets which differed from the verdicts of others. Some of the differences include leaving the arms down in prayer or crossing them or in some of the rulings regarding wudu' , fasting , divorce , inheritance, etc.

2-Translate the following terms into Arabic:
ترجم المصطلحات التالية إلي العربية:

Islamic jurisprudence – prophetic traditions – prayer – pilgrimage – fasting – transactions – marriage – divorce – Jurisprudential schools of Islam – inheritance.

3-Translate the following terms into English:
ترجم المصطلحات التالية إلي الإنجليزية:

المعرفة – المسموح به – الطهارة الروحانية – الصحابة – الفقهاء .

Jurisprudence * jurisprude tial

There are 4 jurisprudential schools all c :r the world.

Right * righteous

The weathercast was righteous about tl weather.

Strenth * strong

This is a strong man.

3-complete the following paragraph:

أكمل الموضوع :

Jurisprudence is the knowledge of Islamic ws, what is permissible and what is forbidden , what is oligatory, and what is disliked, what is correct, and what is inco ect .These Islamic laws are derived from The Ever Glorious G an and prophetic traditions.

D-translation:

الترجمة

1-translate the following paragraphs into abic:

ترجم الفقرات التالية إلى العربية:

الكلمة بالإنجليزية	معناها
The importance of jurisprudence	اهمية الفقه الاسلامى
importance	أهمية
creator	خالق/مبدع
mankind	الجنس البشري/ البشرية
precision	دقة/ضبط/إحكام
secrets	اسرار
emphasize	يؤكد
holy scriptures	الكتب السماوية/المقدسة
order	نظام/ترتيب/أمر/طلب/يطلب/يرتب/يأمر/ينظم/
path	طريق/نهج/مسلك
eternal	أبديّ
blessing	ينعم علي/النعيْم
purpose	هدف/غرض
man	الانسان
worldly life	الحياة الدنيا
divine disposition	الفطرة الالهية
necessitate	تحتم/تتطلب
follow	يتبع
nature	طبيعة
divine code	أحكام شرعية/قانون الهي
benefit	يستفيد
corruption	فساد
leads him	تؤدى به /توصله
special	خاصّ
government	حكومة/أمور تتعلق بالحكومة
war	حرب
qualities	خصائص/سمات
inclusiveness	إحاطة/شمول

1-The Muslims in the time of the prophet would take their religious rulings from him. They would take the rulings that had to do with worship, like prayer, pilgrimage, fasting and spiritual purification, or the rulings that had to do with transactions like trade, partnership, rent, land, marriage and divorce and other rules that are found in the religion from him.

2-Islamic jurisprudence started to spread out in the second century A.H. Islamic jurisprudential school also started to from because many jurists appeared and they made many religious verdicts which differed from the verdicts of others. Some of the differences include leaving the arms down in prayer or crossing them or in some of the rulings regarding wudu' , fasting , divorce , inheritance, etc.

2-Translate the following terms into Arabic:
ترجم المصطلحات التالية إلي العربية:

Islamic jurisprudence – prophetic traditions – prayer – pilgrimage – fasting – transactions – marriage – divorce – Jurisprudential schools of Islam – inheritance.

3-Translate the following terms into English:
ترجم المصطلحات التالية إلي الإنجليزية:

المعرفة - المسموح به - الطهارة الروحانية - الصحابة - الفقهاء .

Support	دعم
(adequate support nafaqah)	النفقة
legal matters	مسائل قانونية
enjoining the right	الحلال
forbidding the wrong	الحرام
charity	الزكاة/العطاء /الاحسان
punishment	الإساءة
easiness	اليسر
congruence	يتلائم/يتماشى/انسجام/توافق/ يتسجم مع/يتوافق مع
law	قانون
divine law	قانون إلهي
put	يضع
extreme difficulty	ما يفوق الطاقة
against	ضد/يتعارض مع
disposition	تدبير /تنسيق/تنظيم/ترتيب
reason for…	سببٌ لـ...
the same one	نفس الشخص
soul	روح/نفس
possible	محتمل/ممكن
who makes	الذى صنع /خلق
who knows	الذى يعلم
balance	التوازن/يوازن/يتعادل/ اعتدال/وسطية
there is no excessiveness	لا مغالاة
connect	يتصل /يرتبط
this world	هذا العالم
to the next	إلى الحياة الاخرة

every	كل
aspect	واجهة/مظهر /هيئة
dimension	أبعاد/جوانب
eternal blessing	النعيم الابدى
the next life	الاخرة / الحياة الاخرى
religion	دين
religious laws	تعاليم اسلامية /قوانين اسلامية
the reason	السبب
as shown	كما هو واضح
understand	يميز /يفهم
bad /good	الخير والشر
in every situation	فى كل جوانب حياته
discuss	يناقش
divine code	التشريع الالهى
take us away	يبعدنا
corruption	الفواحش / الفساد
the special	مميزات
for example	على سبيل المثال
social relations	علاقات اجتماعية
business deals	معاملات تجارية/مالية
personal affairs	مسائل/شؤون شخصية
legal matters	أمور أسرية
	مسائل/أمور قانونية
government	الحكومة
war	الحرب
charity	صدقة/إحسان/زكاة
punishment	عقاب
easiness	يسر
worship	عبادة
marriage	الزواج
Adequate	كاف/ملائم

urisprudence, which discusses the divine code, teaches us re gious laws which give order to our worldly life, which give u: enefit, which take us away from corruption and show us the p: 1 that leads man to his purpose.

الفقه الاسلامى الذى يتناول التعاليم الالهية يعلمنا القوانين الدينية (تعاليم الاسلام) التي تنظم امور حياتنا وتجعل الانسان يتبع منهج سليم يستفيد منه ويجنبه الفواحش والفساد ويهديه الى الصراط المستقيم.

....

T e special Qualities of Jurisprudence :

-I lusiveness; it includes everything needed to manage and g order to man's life in every aspect and dimension. Ju sprudence give order to man's life in every different si ation, for example: worship, divorce, inheritance, adequate su oort (nafaqah), family rights, legal matters, government, war, en ining the right and forbidding the wrong, charity and p ishments.

خصائص/سمات الفقه الاسلامى :

1 الشمولية والانفراد :

ينفرد الفقة الاسلامى بتناول جميع الامور التى يحتاج اليها الانسان فى حياته مثل العبادة- العلاقات الاجتماعية- المعاملات المالية ، الشؤون الشخصية (الزواج ، الطلاق ، الارث ، النفقة) ، العلاقات الاسرية –والمسائل القانونية ، والحكومية (السياسية) ، الأمور المتعلقة بالحرب والحلال والحرام ، والإحسان (الثواب) ، والإساءة (العقاب)

Scanned by CamScanner

The imp tance of jurisprudence

Allah, the creator of ankind and the world with all its precision and secrets, en hasizes in the Holy Scriptures that man needs order in his v rldly life and needs to find the path that leads him to his pur se, which is the eternal blessings of the next life.

اهمية الفقه الاسلام

نص الله سبحانه وتعالى خالق البشرية والكون قائقه واسراره . فى الكتب المقدسة ان الانسان يحتاج الى منهج (نظام) فى امـ ـه الدنيوية ويحتاج الى الهداية . ايفوز بالجنة.

Man's divine disposit n (Fitrah) necessitates him to follow religion and religious la . The reason for this is that man, as shown in his nature and roughout history, is unable to understand what is good d what is bad for him in every situation.

إن فطرة الإسلام التي ولد عليها الإنسان تحتّم عل تباع الدين تعاليمه ، وبدونها لا يمكنه أن يميز بين الخير والشر في كل الأمور كما د اضح عبر التاريخ.

A – text- related Questions:

1 – what are the needs of man in his worldly life?

man needs order in his worldly life and needs to find the path that leads him to his purpose, which is the eternal blessings of the next life.

2 – what does man's divine disposition (fitrah) necessitate?

Man's divine disposition (Fitrah) necessitates him to follow religion and religious laws.

3 – what is the importance of Jurisprudence?

4-what are the special qualities of Jurisprudence?

The special Qualities of Jurisprudence:

1 Inclusiveness

2 Easiness

3 Congruence with man's nature

4 Balance

5- what is the core of Jurisprudence?

-Easiness: there is no divine law that puts a *mukallaf* in extreme difficulty.

2 اليسر: لايكلف الله نفسا الا وسعها.

-Congruence with man's nature: a law that is against one's divine disposition cannot be found. The reason for this is that the one who makes the divine laws is the same one who created man and who knows the secrets of his soul. For this reason it is possible for Islamic Jurisprudence to be in congruence with man's divine disposition.

3 انسجامه مع فطرة الإنسان :

لا توجد اى تعاليم/قانون يخالف الفطرة الانسانية السليمة والسبب فى ذاك ان التشريع منزل من عند الله الخالق العالم بالسرائر ، ولهذا فإن التشريع ينسجم (يتماشى) مع الفطرة الانسانية السليمة

-Balance: there is no excessiveness in Jurisprudence .

4 الاعتدال (الوسطية) : أي لامغالاة ولاتطرف (تشدد) فى التشريع الإسلامي

-Islamic Jurisprudence is what connects this world to the next.

فالفقه الاسلامى هو سبيل النجاة من الدنيا والفوز بالاخرة

2 – Vocabulary:

1 – Give the noun of ·e following verbs from the text and use them in sent ·ces:

Create – corrupt – inhe – govern – punish.

Create * creator

Allah is the creator o mankind.

·rrupt * corrupter

Allah order us to be · ay from corruption.

·herit * inheritance

·Most of inheritance l· derived from the Holly Qurah

(vern * Government

The government help: he poor

nish * punishment

The thieves worth th· unishment.

B – Indicate whether the following statements are true or false, correct the false ones:

1 – Man doesn't need order in his worldly life. (X)
man needs order in his worldly life

2 – Man's divine disposition (fitrah) necessitates him to follow religion and religion laws. ( )

3 – Jurisprudence discusses scientific discoveries.(X)
Jurisprudence discusses the divine code

C- language skills and structures:

1 – Re-arrange the following to from correct statements:

1 – this world – Islamic Jurisprudence – is – to the next- what connects .
Islamic Jurisprudence is what connects this world to the next.

2 – In extreme difficulty – a mukallaf – no divine – there is – puts – law.
there is no divine law puts a mukallaf In extreme difficulty

3- Corruption – away from – takes us – Jurisprudence.
Jurisprudence takes us away from Corruption

Laws from Allah

القانون الإلهي ..

there is no divine law that puts a *mukallaf* in extreme difficulty.

no excessiveness

عدم المغالاة ، مرادفها : الوسطية/ التوازن

Balance is one of the special qualities of jurisprudence.

3- Give the English term of the following definitions:

-It includes everything needed to manage and give order to man's life in every aspect and dimension. (   )

-Marriage, divorce, inheritance, family rights: (personal affairs)

- Nafaqah (adequate support)

-A law that is against one's divine disposition cannot be found (   )

- No divine law puts a mukallaf in extreme difficulty (easiness)

2-Give the synonym (i.e. meaning) of the following terms the text and use them in sentences :

The creator of mankind – man's divine disposition – hereafter – guides man – laws from Allah – no excessiveness.

The creator of mankind

خالق البشرية ، مرادفها : الله

Allah is the creator of mankind.

man's divine disposition

خلقة الإنسان الإلهية ، مرادفها : الفطرة

Fitrah makes us follow religion

hereafter

الأخرة ، مرادفها : الحياة الأخري

There is a next life after death.

guides man

يرشد الإنسان ، مرادفها : يقود / ينظم

Jurisprudence leads us to the best life.

كلمة بالإنجليزية	معناها
is called	ملقب/مسمى
Full name	الإسم الكامل
forefathers	أجداد/ أسلاف
grew up	ترعرع
half	نصف/منتصف
lifetime	مدى الحياة
merchant	تاجر
seminary	معهد
himself	نفسه
level	مستوى
qiyas	قياس
syllogism	قياس منطقي
accepted	مقبول/ مسلم بصحته
In addition to	بالإضافة إلى
rulings	أدوات
derive	يستمد/يستنتج/يرد الى أصل معين
religions	ديني
deriving	اسم
Refuted him	يفند
issue	قضية/موضوع
rulers	رؤساء/ حكام/ زعماء
judge	قاض
refuse	يرفض
Because of …	بسبب
prison	سجن
Whipped him	جلدوه بالسوط
until	حتى/لغاية
brink	حافة/حد
warden	آمر السجن/المراقب
escape	يهرب
flee	يفر /يتفادى
afterward	فيما بعد
pretend	يدعي/يتظاهر بـ
nomad	بدوي/هائم على وجهه
period	فترة

D-Translation:

1-Translate the following paragraph into Arabic:

Inclusiveness; it includes everything needed to manage and give order to man's life in every aspect and dimension. Jurisprudence give order to man's life in every different situation, for example: worship, divorce, inheritance, adequate support (nafaqah), family rights, legal matters, government, war, enjoining the right and forbidding the wrong, charity and punishments.

2- Translate the following terms into Arabic :

Creator – mankind – the Holy scriptures –Jurisprudence.

3- Translate the following terms into English:

العبادة – العلاقات الاجتماعية – التوازن – الحياة الدنيا – البساطة واليسر .

lineage	نسل/نسب/ذرية
Traced back to	ارجاعه الى
son	ابن
orphan	يتيم
raise	يرفع/يرتفع
reach	يصل
learn	يتعلم
reading	القراءة
Writing	الكتابة
The desert	الصحراء
Such as …	مثل
The author	المؤلف
Returned to	عاد الى
migrated	هاجر
preach	يعظ/يبشر بـ
parts	أجزاء
practice	يمارس/واسع التجربة
peninsula	شبه جزيرة
there	هناك

famous	مشهور
describe	يصف/يشرح
Experience (perished)	تجربة
stayed	أقام
The end of …	نهاية
Rule of	حكم
dynasty	سلالة حاكمة
Came to power	جاء إلى السلطة
Imprisoned him	سجنوه
Ordered him	أمره/مر على/ مر به/ مر بجانب
Lashed	هاجم
A member of	
Yemenite al-Ashab tribe	
portray	وصف
Abbasid khalifa	الخليفة العباس
relations	علاقات
In accordance to	وفقا ل
To be published	ليتم نشره
The official school	المدرسة الرسمية
Abbasid Empire	
Missionaries	المبشرين
As far as	بقدر ما أو إلى هذا الحد
Preach	وعظ
Differed	اختلف
Views	المشاهدات/رأي
Regarding	فيما يتصل بـ
Vote	صوت انتخابي/يصوّت
syllogism	القياس المنطقي
As	كـ
Valid sources	مصادر شرعية
sources	مصادر
valid	شرعي/قانون
Religions rulings	أحكام دينية
founder	مؤسس

The Umayed rulers aske him to became a judge and he refused. Because of this , th put him in prison and whipped him for days, until e was on the brink of death. Then ,the prison warden he ed him to escape and he fled to mecca. Afterwards, he tr elled between mecca and medina pretending to be a r nad. During this period of time he studied for two yea under Imam al-sadiq. He has a famous saying describing is experience: " If it wasn't for these two years, al-Nu'man ould have perished." " He stayed there until the end o ule of the Umayyad dynasty on the hands of the Abbasi lynasty.

لقد طلب منه الحكام الأمويين أن يصبح ضياً لكنه رفض فسجنوه وجلدوه عدة أيام حتي شارف علي الموت ثم ساعده مأم السجن في الهرب والفرار إلي مكة. بعد ذلك تنقل بين مكة والمدينة متنكراً بزي رابي. خلال هذه الفترة التي تقدر بعامين تعلم علي يد الإمام جعفر الصادق و وصف تجربته هذه بمقولة شهيرة "لولا السنتان لهلك النعمان" ، وظل هناك انتهي الحكم الأموي علي يد العباسي.

When the Abbasid dynas came to power, Abi Hanifah refused to help them. Al-M sur imprisoned him and ordered him to be lashed 12 times which resulted in his death.

عندما ظهر الحكم العباسي رفض أبو نة مساعدتهم فسجنه المنصور وجلدة 120 جلدة حتي مات.

The Jurisprudential school of Islam

The Hanafi school:

This school is called the hanafi school because of its imam, abihanifah. Abihanifah's full name is al-Nu'man bin thabit bin zuti al-farsi. His forefathers were from Kabul. Abihanifah was born in the 80th A.H. and died in the year 150 in Baghdad.

المذاهب الفقهية في الإسلام

المذهب الحنفي:

مؤسس المدرسة الحنفية كابولي الأصل يدعي أبو حنيفة النعمان بن ثابت بن زوطي الفارسي (80هـ - 150هـ) وتوفي في بغداد.

Abi Hanifah grew up in kufa and spent half of his lifetime working as a merchant before he became a seminary student and teacher. He studied under Hammad bin Abi salamah for eighteen years before he became a scholar himself. He was one of the big scholars of his time and reached the level of ijtihad . He accepted syllogism qiyas in addition to the ever – glorious Qur'an and prophetic traditions as tools for deriving religious rulings or fatwa. Many scholars of his time refuted him on this issue.

بدأ أبو حنيفة حياته كتاجر بالكوفة معظم حياته قبل أن يصبح طالب علم علي يد حماد بن أبي سلمة لمدة 18 سنة ثم علامة مجتهد يتخذ بجانب القرآن الكريم و السنة النبوية منهجاً له في استنباط الاحكام الشرعية و الفتوي مما أدي إلي انتقاد كثير من علماء عصره.

Imam Malik differed from Abi Hanifah on his views regarding voting and syllogism as valid sources of religious ruling. He died in the 179th A.H

يختلف الإمام مالك مع الإمام أبي حنيفة في اعتباره الإجماع والقياس مصادر لاستنباط الأحكام الشرعية. توفي عام 179هـ.

The shafii school:

- This school was named after its founder Imam Muhammad bin Idris bin Abbas bin Uthman al-shafi', whose lineage traced back Aba al-Muttalib, the prophet's grandfather.

المذهب الشافعي :

يمتد نسب مؤسس المذهب الشافعي الإمام محمد بن إدريس بن عباس بن عثمان الشافعي إلي هاشم بن عبد المطلب جد رسول الله صلي الله عليه وسلم.

Imam shafii was born in the 150th A.H., the same year that AbiYemen. When he reached 10 years of age he went to mecca to learn reading and writing. He then lived in the desert for 17 years before becoming a religious student. He studied under the scholars of his time such as Muslim bin Khalid al-Makhzumi and Malik bin Anas (the founder of the Maliki school and the author of al-muatta.) when Imam malik passed away he returned to Yemen.

ولد الشافعي يتيماً في نفس العام الذي توفي فيه أبو حنيفة 150هـ, وترعرع

The maliki School:

This school is named its founder Imam malik bin Anas bin malik al-asbahi who was a member of the Yemenite al-Asbah tribe. Malik bin Anas was born in medina in the 93rd A.H. He was a student of some of the Islamic jurists of his time including Nafi', mawla 'Abdallah bin Shahabal-Zahri. He lived under the Umayyad rule for forty years and during this time he did not portray himself as a scholar. 'Umar and Ibn

المذهب المالكي:

الإمام مالك بن انس ولد بالمدينة سنة 93هـ من قبيلة الأضجي مؤسس المذهب المالكي وتتلمذ على يد بعض فقهاء هذا العصر مثل: نافع مولى بن عمرو وابن شهاب الزهري, عاصر الدولة الأموية لمدة 40 عاماً, وخلال هذه الفترة لم يظهر نفسه كعالم بل يعتبر نفسه طالب علم.

Later on, the abbasia Khalifa, Abu Ja'far al-Mansur improved his relations with Imam Malik. He asked Imam Malik to write a Jurisprudential book, in accordance to his school, to be published. Imam Malik wrote the book, Al-Muatta, the book of religious verdicts, and the Malaki Jurisprudential school became the official school of the abbasid empire and missionaries were sent as far as Africa and Indonesia to preach Al-Muatta' and the malaki school.

بعد ذلك حسّن الخليفة العباسي ابوجعفر المنصور علاقاته بالإمام مالك فطلب منه أن يكتب كتاباً فقهياً في المذهب المالكي ليتم نشره,فألفَ كتاباً في الأحكام الشرعية سماه الموطأ,والمذهب المالكي اصبح الرسمي للخلافة العباسية,وارسلت البعثات الدعوية التي بلغت أفريقيا واندونسيا لتدريس كتاب الموطأ ونشر المذهب المالكي.

He also studied under different scholars of his time, such as Hariz, one of Imam Sadiq's students.

وكذلك درس على يد علماء مختلفين في هذا العصر (على يد مذاهب مختلفة في هذا العصر) مثل حارث واحد من تلامذة الإمام الصادق.

This school was spread like the other schools. This school is still practiced in the Arabian peninsula and other parts of the Islamic world. Ahmad bin Hanbal died in Baghdad in 241 A.H.

وشأن هذا المذهب شأن المذاهب الاخري فقد انتشر وما زال له اتباع في شبه الجزيرة العربية وأجزاء أخري من العالم. توفي في بغداد عام 241هـ

على يد امه في اليمن وعندما بلغ العاشرة ذه إلى مكة لتعلم القراءة والكتابة ,عاش في البيداء 17 سنة قبل ان يصبح متخ كن في العلوم الدينية ,تلقي العلم على يد الإمام مسلم بن خالد المخزومي ومال بن أنس (مؤسس المذهب المالكي ومؤلف الموطأ) ,بعد وفاة الإمام مالك عاد إل اليمن.

He them migrated to Eg ot and preached his school there. His school was also pread by his students in other parts of the Islamic world. mam shafii died in the 198th A.H.

رحل إلي مصر حيث نشر مذهبه وقام تلا يذه بنشر تعاليمه في اجزاء مختلفه من العالم الإسلامي. توفي سنة 198 هـ.

The Hanbali School:

This school was named fter its founder Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Hanbal w was an Arab.

المذهب الحنبلي:

مؤسس المذهب الحنبلي هو الإمام أحمد محمد بن حنبل من أصل عربي.

He was born in Baghd in 164 A.H. He started his studies there at the age of . He studied under both Imam al-shafii's and Ali Abi Yu Al-Qadi (Abi hanifah's student)

ولد في بغداد عام 164 هـ وبدأ الدراسة ف لـ 15 من عمره حيث تلقي تعليمه على يد كلا من الإمام الشافعي وعلي ابي يو القاضي (أحد تلاميذ أبي حنيفه)

4 – mention what you know about the Hanbali school?

1 This school was named after its founder Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Hanbal who was an Arab.
2 This school was spread like the other schools. This school is still practiced in the Arabian peninsula and other parts of the Islamic world.

....

B- correct the wrong information in the following ststements:

1 –Malik bin anas was born in kufa. (Medina)

2 – Imam Malik migrated to Egypt and preached his school there. (Shafi'i)

3 – The Shafi'I school was named after its founder Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Hanbal. (Hanbal)

4 – Ahmad bin Hanbal died in Egypt. (Baghdad)

:C- language skills and structures

1 - Re-arrange the following to from correct statements:

1-malik bin Anas – in medina – was born – in the 93rd A.H.
Malik bin Anas was born in medina in the 93rd A.H.

Questions:

A – text- related Questions:

1 – what is the hanafi school?

It is the school founded by Abi Hanifa.

2 – give an account of the maliki school?

–

3 – who is Imam shafii?

1 His name is Muhammed bin Idris bin Abbas to Hashim, the son of Abd Al-Muttalib, the prophet's grandfather.

2 He is the founder of the Shafii school.

3 he was born in the 150th A.H.

4 He was an orphen

5 he studied under muslim bin Khalid al-makhzumi and malik bin anas

6 he lived in the desert for 17 years

7 when he reached 10 years of age, he went to mecca to learn reading & writing.

2-Give the adjective of the following terms from the text snduse them in sentences:

Difference – ethic – Islam – prophet – Juris udence – offic – hanbal – Arabic .

الكلمة	الصفة	الجملة
Difference	different	The shafii sc ool is different from the ma i school
ethic	ethical	We must act thically
Islam	islamic	jurisprudenc is the knowledge of islamic la
prophet	prophetic	Islamic laws e derived from the holly qu and prophetic traditions
Jurisprudence	Jurisprudential	The Jurispru ntial schools of islam are 4 s ools
office	official	The maliki s ool was the official scho of the abbasid embire
hanbal	hanbali	The hanbali hool was named after its foun r ahmed bin hanbal –
Arabic	Arab	Iam from the rab Republic of Egypt

: In the 150th A.H. – Imam shafii– was born.
Imam shafii was born In the 150th A.H.

3- Was born – in Baghdad – he – in 164 A.H.
He was born in Baghdad in 164 A.H.

....

2-Vocabulary

1-Give the verb of the followingnoun from the text and use them in sentences:

Knowledge – growth – student – acceptance – collection – description.

الاسم	الفعل	الجملة
Knowledge	Know	I know the meaning of this word.
growth	grow	Plants donot grow up without water
student	study	I study my lessons every day
acceptance	accept	I accept your apologize
collection	collect	
description	describe	These points will be described later on

2- Translate the following terms into Arabic:

Prison – death – school – religion – verdicts – founder.

3- Translate the following terms into English:

الجد – يتيما – هاجر – الجزيرة العربية – القراءة والكتابة .

3 – complete the follow: paragraph:

This school is called the e Hanafi school, because of its imam, abi hanifah. He gr v in Kufa , and spent half of his life time working as a me :hant before he became a seminary student And te her.

D-Translation :

1-translate the followin paragraph into Arabic :

1 - Imam shafii was born the 150th A.H., the same year that Abi Yemen. When I reached 10 years of age he went to mecca to learn readin: nd writing. He then lived in the desert for 17 years befor becoming a religious student. He studied under the schola of his time such as Muslim bin Khalid al-Makhzumi an Malik bin Anas (the founder of the Maliki school and th uthor of al-muatta.) when Imam malik passed away he re ned to Yemen.

2- This school was name after its founder Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Hanbal o was an Arab. He was born in Baghdad 164 A.H. He started his studies there at the age of 15. H tudied under both Imam al-shafii's and Ali AbiYusi l-Qadi (Abihanifah's student.) He also studied under di rent scholars of his time, such as Hariz, one of Imam sadi students